

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-40 have been examined and stand rejected.

**Interview Summary**

The undersigned thank the Examiner for conducting a telephone interview on March 10, 2008. The applied prior art and related rejections were discussed in relation to the rejected claims. The claims have been amended in accord with the Examiner's suggestion in the interview.

**Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)**

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 11, 21 and 31 under § 102(b) as being anticipated by Faroudja (US 5,754,248). Applicant traverses rejection as follows.

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, means requiring a scanning line number from a range of scanning lines being scanned on a display.

In the rejection, the Examiner contends Faroudja discloses this feature citing figure 15 and column 12, line 33 through column 13, line 14. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Faroudja generally relates to a signal processing apparatus and method for recording and transmitting motion picture film sources and non-film interlaced or progressively scanned video sources employing any one of several international television standards. (Column 1, lines 3-15). Faroudja's apparatus and method are conducted independently of any device which may display this processed signal. Exemplifying this display independent processing, Faroudja's preferred embodiment is a playback device which recovering a progressively scanned signal from a DVD. (col. 4, lines 15-50). Building on the premise that DVD players feed a signal to a display (e.g. televisions) without requiring any input from the display, Applicant submits that as the DVD

players receive no input from the display, no scanning line number of the display can be received.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that the Examiner's rejection is improper because the rate at which subsequent video frames are provided to a display is not the same as the scan rate of the display.

The Examiner's argument seems to be based on the premise that the rate at which the lines of a display are scanned somehow correlates to the resolution at which a video frame is reproduced or transmitted. To the contrary, displays typically scan at a different rate than the rate at which the lines of a video frame are produced to create a next video frame (typically several times faster). This difference is evidenced in the scenario where the reproduction of DVD video data is displayed on either a 120Hz LCD television or a 60 Hz LCD television. In this scenario, the same frame is reproduced twice as often on the 120 Hz television as compared to the 60 Hz television. In this way, the 120 Hz television is scanned twice as fast.

To explain further, the recited timing for a display changeover specification relates to the timing in which a new frame provided from a video source replaces an older frame being displayed. The frame rate is the rate (Hz) in which a video signal source provides new frames. (*see* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refresh\\_rate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refresh_rate)). However, this frame rate is independent and distinct from the scanning rate of a display; it would be the same on both the 60 Hz television and the 120 Hz television in the scenario outlined above. For instance, monitors commonly have an adjustable refresh rate, which reflects the number of times the monitor scans per unit time. This may be changed without impacting the rate in which subsequent video frames are displayed. If this were not the case, the refresh rate adjustment would work to effectuate a fast forward or a slow replay of the video content. However, this is obviously not the case.

Moreover, displays typically scan at a rate higher than the frame rate. In this way, a display may scan to reproduce a single frame several times.

Now with reference to Faroudja, the portions cited by the Examiner relate to a mere decoding of a video source to produce frames. (col. 13, lines 53-64). These frames are produced with improved vertical resolution by increasing the line rate (number of lines per inch) of the progressively scanned signal. (col. 12, lines 40-48). Faroudja clearly indicates this video signal generating process is distinct and separate from the lines being displayed on a display device. Notably, Faroudja provides:

In order to take advantage of the improved vertical resolution, the resulting television signal should be displayed on a monitor having sufficiently good optical qualities, such as a direct view monitor with a small dot size.

(col. 12, lines 46-51).

Consequently, Faroudja produces a video signal having improved vertical resolution which may be displayed on monitors having a different resolution, such as a lower resolution. But it is recommended to use a monitor having a small dot size to take advantage of this resolution. This is further support that the scanning line number of the display is separate and distinct from the lines of resolution of the video data provided in a frame. For example, a monitor having a low resolution would have a lower number of scanning lines as compared to a monitor having high resolution. However, this is not related to the line rate or resolution of the video signal provided from the frame multiplier 62 of Faroudja.

Consequently, Faroudja merely discloses the conversion and decoding of the video signal to produce video frames. No portion of Faroudja discloses or even contemplates acquiring a scanning line number from a range of scanning line number being scanned on a display, or even

further, adjusting a timing for a display changeover specification based on the scanning line number.

Thus, Applicant submits claim 1 is patentably distinguishable over Faroudja for at least these reasons. Additionally, because claims 11, 21 and 31 recite features similar to those discussed above with regard to claim 1, Applicant submits these claims are allowable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

**Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

The Examiner rejected claims 2-5, 9-10, 12-15, 19-20, 22-25 and 32-35 under § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Faroudja in view of Kato (US 6,396,874). Applicant traverses rejection for the reasons set forth below.

Because Kato, either taken alone or in combination with Faroudja, fails to compensate for the above noted deficiencies of Faroudja as applied to claims 1, 11, 21 and 31, Applicant submits claims 2-3, 12-13, 22-25 and 32-35 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency.

Additionally, because independent claims 4, 9, 14 and 19 recite features similar to those discussed with regard to claim 1 above, Applicant submits these claims are allowable for the same reasons set forth above. Further, Applicant submits claims 5, 10, 15 and 20 are allowable, at least by virtue of their dependency.

**Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

The Examiner rejected claims 6, 16, 26 and 36 under § 103 (a) as being anticipated by Yokogawa (US 6,463,210) in view of Faroudja. Applicant traverses this rejection for the reasons set forth below.

In the rejection, the Examiner contends Yokogawa discloses most of the features recited in claims 6, but concedes Yokogawa fails to disclose a scanning lines number from a range of

scanning lines being scanned on a display. To compensate for this deficiency, the Examiner applies Faroudja, alleging it discloses a scanning lines number from a range of scanning lines being scanned on a display.

However, Applicant submits that as set forth above, because Faroudja fails to disclose this feature, even if Yokogawa and Faroudja are combined as suggested, the applied combination fails to disclose, at least, means for acquiring, when one frame is divided into two fields for displaying, a display scanning line number from a range of scanning lines being scanned on a display.

Thus, Applicant submits claim 6 is allowable for at least this reason. Additionally, because claims 16, 26 and 36 recite features similar to those discussed above with regard to claim 6, Applicant submits these claims are allowable for lease those reasons set forth above.

**Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

The Examiner rejected claims 7-8, 17-18, 27-30 and 37-40 under § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yokogawa and Faroudja in view of Kato.

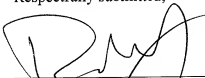
Applicant respectfully submits that because Kato, either taken alone or in combination with Yokogawa and Faroudja, fails to compensate for the above noted deficiencies of the Yokogawa/Faroudja combination as applied to claims 6, 16, 26 and 36, claims 7-8, 17-18, 27-30 and 37-40 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency.

**Conclusion**

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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